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Weather Forecast for Saturday. Washington, Feb. 4.—For Oklahuma and Indian Territory: Generally fair, not so warm; northwest-

For Missourie Pair: colder, with a moderate cold Mane in extreme castern portion; northwesterly winds, For Hansas: Cenerally fair; not so warm; northwesterly winds.

EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS A. OSBORN. A kind and genial soul passed into eternity when ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborn. of Kansas, died. To his fellowman he was always the same, with a smile on his face honored far beyond the portion of the ordinary man, but with it came none of the arrogance of position. To all of Kansas he was known as "Tom" Osborn, and there was perhaps no other man whose death could elicit a more genuine sorrow.

Our news columns tell the sad story of his death-how the swift messenger overtook him at the home of his boyhood and within sight of the house in which he was born. And to add sudness, it will be remembered that he was visiting the lady whom he expected to make the companion of his declining years.

Thomas A. Osborn was one of the pioneers of Kansas.' He came to her as a restdent in 1857. He had been prominent in her politics from the day of his arrival. He served as United States marshal of the Kansas district during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and he was forced to retire from this position because he refused to indorse what he considered the treasonable policy of Andrew Johnson. He served as lieutenant governor and then was made 1873 and ending in 1877. Leaving the office Chile. Four years later he was made minfrom this position by President Cleveland, returned to Kansas, where he had since remained in private life, attending to his large property interests.

This is, in brief, the record of the public services of Thomas A. Osborn-his private history is written in the hearts of his fellow Kansans. He died rich in their love and respect, and his monument has already been builded.

### A KANSAS FIATIST.

President Will, of the Kansas state agricultural college, last week printed in the college journal the first of a series of articles on the financial history of the United show why the flat greenbacks depreciated a large scale. until they became practically worthless. But the commercial security of the Unit-His theory is that the continental money became worthless because such enormous quantities of it were issued, and in this he differs from most of the Populist statesmen, who have declared that the depreciation occurred because of the great amount of counterfeits made. He says:

The issues of paper money grew steadily In amount. In 1777, \$13,000,000 were issued: in 1778, \$62,500,000; in 1779, \$140,000,000; by 1780 at least \$200,000,000 were in circulation. Altogether congress issued \$175,000,000. states also issued many millions. Individuals, furthermore, issued tokens and certificates that circulated as money. To this should be added the specie which, though at first small in amount, came later through the English and French armies and from Havana in large sums. Webster, in his political essays, declared: "Hard money was never more plentiful nor more easily collected than at that time."

Did this paper money maintain its value? This value began to drop in 1776. It conued steadily falling to 1/2, 3/4, 1-10, 1-100, 1-500, and 1-5000, of its face, and finally reached 0 or thereabouts for most purposes by 1780 or 1781. It was at last killed for all purposes, when in 1785, the government, which had accepted after individuals refused to, turned its own back upon it.

The causes of this depreciation were, first, oversupply. It is obvious that so reat an overproduction of paper money must have affected adversely the value of the money. The demand from the first two sources mentioned, namely, government tax levies and for purposes of redemption, was wholly wanting. The demand from the third source, i. c., from the people for purposes of exchange, though strong for a time, was unable, especially while unassisted from other sources, to cope with the swelling stream of supply. Hence a fall in the value was inevitable.

It should be remembered that this depreciation occurred in face of the most stringent laws possible to devise for the upholding of a government money. The continental currency was made full legal tender and laws were passed compelling merchants and other dealers to take it at 4ts face value. Creditors who refused to take it forfeited the full amount of their claims, and prices were even fixed by law on articles which the people were compelled to purchase. Yet with all this bulwarking the continental currency became absolutely worthless, for the people refused to use it in their trade and commerce.

Professor Will says this depreciation came about through an undue initation. In this he radically differs from most of the flatists, who, holding that that money is good money, believe that the country cannot have too much of it. For example, he differs from ex-Senator Peffer, who introduced a bill providing for a per capita circulation of flat greenbacks more than double that of the continental currency,

Professor Will sustains his proposition that flat money may be made to circulate by showing that in several instances such money has been issued by governments without becoming absolutely worthless. This is not to be disputed, as, for example, in the issue of greenbacks during the civil war, but Professor Will neglects to furnish even one instance where flat money ever circulated at its face value. He holds that the depreciation during war times was due to the doubt which existed as to the endurance of the government, but he neglects to explain why the greenbacks did not go to par at the conclusion of the

became assured. This so-called flat currency did not reach par until the taking effect of the specie resumption act of 1879. It is true that the people of many governments have, for convenience sake, consented to use a small amount of pure or partial flat currency, but no country in the history of the world has ever been able to float its general currency on a flat basis:

And right here is where Professor Will and the theorists of his class make their mistake, Governments cannot make noney; the people make money. The governments may say by law what is money at the people will take it or leave it alone ust as it appeals to their convictions. The greenbacks of war times were that only in name. People believed that in due time the government would redeem them in gold and they therefore suffered only such a depreciation as must naturally attend a delayed redemption. Who is not familiar with the steady increase in the value of the greenback from 1855, year by year, up to the passage of the specie resumption act? There were no laws passed in this period affecting the status of the greenback, and its advance was solely due to the increasing confidence in a day of redemption.

Professor Will leaves his case wide open when he says there is a delicate line of inflation beyond which a government must not go in issuing that money. There is no such limitation on the issue of good money. No one ever sought to place a limitation on the coinage of gold. If flat money is a good money, made so by the simple stamp and a cheery word on his lip. He had been of the government, why must we hunt for the danger line of inflation? Paper currency which is to be redeemed in some thing of tangible value must always be looking out for the danger line, but why must limitations be placed upon tiat? If we can create good money, how can we create too much of it?

#### GERMANY TAKES OUR APPLES.

After all. Germany will continue to eat American apples. The order to exclude our fruit has been so radically modified as to make the modification equivalent to a revocation. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that no time was lost in correcting this manifest. blunder, although the correction was immediately followed by an attack upon the American horse; but the latter is a much more carefully guarded bit of discrimination than the former.

When a foreign power undertakes to discipline the United States for her system of self-protection and self-development, due consideration should be given to the effect such discipline may have upon the nggovernor for two terms, commencing in gressive nation. This government has a gressive nation. This government has a of a telegram received by Mrs. Glessner at reciprocity policy that enables any other her home near Alma the other day. Mrs. of governor, he was appointed minister to power to secure from us an exchange of Glessner was the mother of Rosa, concessions so far as they may be made ister to Brazil, and, upon being relieved with safety to the highest and best interests of both parties to the commercial negotiation.

The resources of the United States are so varied and so great that we have a conspicuous advantage over any foreign treaties, and in using these advantages for the best interests of those who have a right to them we are simply doing what any other government would do under the same

circumstances and conditions. There is, therefore, little to fear from the spasmodic protests against the American system of protection. The system is so well fortified by the native resources, States. This first article deals with the developed and undeveloped, as to make this continental currency issued during the Rey- nation more independent than any that olutionary period, and its purpose is to might undertake commercial retailation on respondence through the medium of a mat-

ed States does not rest upon natural advantages alone, but also upon the wisdom of the laws designed to foster and is it? develop those advantages with just and reasonable consideration for international rights. Those who assall our protective tariff every time there is the least interference with our foreign commerce forget the vast benefits of a century for the solated embarrassments of a day.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Kentucky legislature has doubtless noticed that Senator Lindsay belongs in the too-hot-to-handle class.

We trust the Kansas Cliv Star will not go to the length of reading The Journal out of the Republican party.

The new biscuit trust, which has practically absorbed all the big plants in the country, seems to be a crackerjack.

Jerry Simpson tried to prove that Mr. Dingley's hat was made in England, but, as usual, only succeeded in talking through his own. In revoking her order excluding Amer

ican apples Germany doesn't mean to say that she likes our tariff. She simply likes Kansas papers are somewhat non-committal on the subject, but we venture the

opinion that the late snows have saved the wheat crop. There is an old adage that charity begins at home, but a couple of Kansas City women appear to think it begins quite a while

before the home is located. The Republican party is big enough to hold both Secretary Gage and Senator Welcott, if Wolcott can curb his disposition

to look on silver as the whole thing.

Mayor Jones is unfortunate in receiving such warm support from a paper whose principles are always un-Republican and whose candidates are always defeated.

It is said that the president's currency speech struck the Hon, Bill Chandler dumb with surprise. But perhaps this was given out merely to make the speech more popu-

If the Kansas City Democracy likes Shannon rule, there is no objection to it shouldering all it can carry. But it can't earry a load of that sort to victory-not this year. Kentucky doesn't like Mr. Cleveland's

financial views, but it has never really thought hard of him for putting that bottle of forty-year-old where it would do the most good.

Senator Hanna is not disturbed by the stupid story that he is living at the White House. The old war horse has been under fire too long to mind a little thing like a

The headline in an Ohlo paper, "Look Out for Jobs!" wasn't intended for General Grosvenor. He is not only looking out for them, but fighting for them-against overwhelming odds.

If, as Democratic congressmen assert, the Republican party has now committed itself war when the perpetuity of the government fully to the gold standard, it has done ing to sacrifice anything for his reform-

what both it and the country thought they were doing fifteen months ago.

The only thing to criticise in Senator Lindsay's conduct is his weakness in voting for the Teller resolution against his

The fact that the house has no vote on the annexation treaty deprives DeArmond and Champ Clark of an opportunity to go wrong which otherwise would be utilized with great relish.

Kansas City Republicans will make their own selection of a candidate for mayor. which is equivalent to saying that they will not delegate that responsible duty to a Mugwump newspaper.

Mr. Balley complains that the debate on the Teller resolution was too short. Mr. Bailey forgets that the house, having a

# KANSAS TOPICS.

The Topeka papers have shouldered their crutches to show how their mortgages were

People are mistaken in supposing that the stenographer employed by Tom Anderson at the Seaton headquarters is a young man in a white apron.

John Breidenthal says there is just about \$50 per capita in sight in the banks of Kan-Breidenthal is the only Pop in the state who understands how money deposited in a bank may quadruple itself.

There are eight Catholic priests in Ellis ounty and just one heroic little Baptist minister.

Webb McNall is giving an astonishing exhilition of how a great man may save large sums out of a small salary. Besides paying off a mortgage recently week purchased a herd of cattle for his Smith county farm.

Joe Lowe is evidently not in harmony

with the love feast to be given by the Democrats at Topeka on Washington's birthday. He says the motto at the head of the table ought to be "fusion and surrender," while the piece de resistance should be a platter of hash.

In matters of art it used to be that every person in Abilene who was not a connois our was at least a dilettante, but of late cars, alas, the sordid spirit of commerce has taken such a hold on the town that it has become willing to sacrifice any of its rare articles of virtu. Last week it sold to Junction City a fine old bell that had been brought to the town in 1870 and held a place in the steeple of the first church. Next thing we know it will be selling the shoe box on which John Preston Campbell wrote his masterful poems.

"Rosa is dead. Come," was the wording Rosa was married to a man in Wichita from whom the telegram came but signed only "Fred." The strange circumstance connected with the case is that Mrs. Glessner could not remember the last name of her son-in-law, and when she arrived in Wichita was unable to find his house or the location of the dead body of her daughter. She enlisted the police to find a man by country with which we have commercial | the first name of Fred who had a wife by the first name of Rosa, and at the end of

twenty-four hours they were successful. What is the romantic eccentricity that eads men and women who could have the pick of wives or husbands in the localities in which they live to run the risk involved | pendence?" in marrying a person away off after a brief couriship by letter? Miss Rosella Brown could have had her pick of the best young men in Arkansas City, and so, too, could Mr. John Tate, of West Virginia, have had his pick of all the girls in his vicinity. But these two struck up a corrimonial agency, and last week they were give the wedding a good send off and predict happiness for all concerned. But why

It is not always, however, that these matrimonial bureau courtships are happily consummated. A correspondence between woman in Oswego, Kas., resulted in an engagement of marriage. The Parsons Sun completes the story as follows: Letters were regularly exchanged between them until Wednesday, when O'Brien appeared in Oswego to claim his bride. To his amazement he learned that his intended was already the wife of another man. He asked to see the young lady, but this was denied him, and he was so persistent that he was commanded to get out, it is said, at the point of a revolver. O'Brien was in the city yesterday and was considerably broken up over the affair. He returned to Chicage this morning, feeling awful blue, but know ing more than he ever did about the fickleness of young love.

The Associated Press and the Eastern newspapers are doing Kansas another creat injustice; they nowhere mention the fact that F. C. Grable, the man who workd the Chemical bank for a lot of money, was a product of Kansas. In the boom imes Mr. Grable was the active manager of the bank at Scott City, and is still vice president of the concern. The J. H. C. Walker, to whom Grable has deeded a lot of his property, is now running the same ank, and was associated with Grable in founding it. Mr. Grable's Kansas record

John Scaton said yesterday in reply to Parson Harlan, who assalled him at the state temperance meeting: "A great many people think I am a drunkard. That's here they are mistaken. I expect I have helped to reform as many drunkards as nest preachers. When a man who works for me becomes an habitual drinker, and If investigation discloses a probability that wastes his money, it has been my practice to tell him he can't work for me unless he gives me an order to pay his wages to his wife or mother every Saturday night. I have kept men at work and managed things so that their wages went to their families in a great many instances. I never prayed over them, but their families did not go hungry, and they didn't have credit at the saloons, so that they had to keep

out of the gutter." The Kansas university faculty, at a meeting held on Thursday night, voted to retain three years of Latin as a requirement for admission to the school, instead of allowing a substitution of the same amount of either Greek, German or French, as deired by State Superintendent Stryker. The vote was very close on the proposition, being 15 to 18. A year of natural science was also added to the high school course of

tudy, as recommended by the committee. Information has been received by the Wichita Eagle that President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, has filed away 2,357 letters from Kansas people, reading in this way:
"I heartily indorse your masterful reply to old John Davis. That is the kind of talk we want here in Kansas. Thanking you again for your gallant words, I am, etc. P. S.-By the way, I have frequent busiless in Kansas City. Would it be asking too much to request an annual of you?"

There are a few Republican papers which eek to score a point against Webb Mc-Nall by enlarging upon the fact that he has a son who is a tramp and vagabond, and a brother who is airing his family affairs in the divorce courts. Neither of these facts should militate against Mc-Nall. There is searcely a good man in all he country who would not be disgraced f erring kinfolks could do it. Webb has probably spent more money upon that vagabond son than upon himself and is will-

ation. The rattle of the skeleton behind or has no doubt disturbed his sleep for many years, and he is entitled to sym-

pathy, not jeers. Colonel Ed Jaquins, the Cowley county statesman, has given over his intention of going to the Klondike. He is now at Moscow, Id., and writes that he will not return to Kansas for a number of months which is another pretty satisfactory proof that there will be no special session of the Kansas legislature. The colonel concludes his letter with this vigorous expression: "Seattle is no place for me and Klondike is h-. Canadians are blackmailing the miners by excessive duties and royalties."

A couple of years ago C. B. McDonald was happy and contented in his position as editor and publisher of the Oxford Register. A distant relative in France sent for him to come and see her, and at the same time something of the world. She supplied him with the necessary funds and he spent a number of months abroad, Republican majority, is a business-like body, not a debating society. coming back with a pocketful of money and a head full of discontent with his humble Kansas avocation. He sold his Oxford paper and went to California, where he started an orange grove. Already he has enough of it. He writes that if any man will pay him half what he invested there he will skip out of California on the first train and come to Kansas to remain for the balance of his days. He is bining for his old newspaper, and it is dollars to doughnuts that he will have it before many months.

Guthrie Leader: The morning services at the Congregational church were interrupted in a delightfully novel manner. Rev. Mr. Charles Dibble, the paster, was at the elimax of a powerful and masterly discourse on "Truth and Freedom," when the door of his study was suddenly opened and his bright little 3-year-old boy came bounding in looking for "papa." The little man, seeing a large congregation beat a hasty retreat and the minister paused in smiling embarrassment for a moment, but he was equal to the occasion; "I am glad," said he, "that my boy likes to come to church, but if he has driven this thought from your minds as thoroughly as he has from mine, it will be well for me to commence at the beginning of the topic again." After the laughter which greeted this remark had subsided, he soon regained the attention of his audience and finished his sermon to the satisfaction of his hearers:

### MISSOURI POINTS.

H. E. Collier, who was admitted to the bar only last Tuesday, in Mexico, is credited with the distinction of being the only Republican lawyer in Audrain county.

The "famine in India" has run the price of horses up to a figure from \$5 to \$20 higher than prevailed a year ago at Burling-ton Junction and other Nodaway county towns.

Colonel James Hackley, of Randolph ounty, has managed to squeeze in among the first half thousand candidates for the Popocratic nomination for railroad commissioner. Lawyer Gallatin Craig, who wants to suc-

reed Judge Anthony on the beach of the Nodaway circult, is getting before the peocircumstance ple with a church-benefit lecture on "Le-at Mrs. Gless-gal Ethics." "You are all welcome, but leave your to bacco at home, please, when you attend the literary at Dawson," suggests a cor-

respondent writing from that center of esthetic culture to the county seat paper. "The Democratic party of Missouri dares not attempt to go it alone," tauntingly but truthfully asserts the Maryville Tribune. "Do the astute Pops understand this, and

are they smart enough to profit by this de-Anent the rumor that Riley Hall will again be a candidate for congress, Lieutenant Colonel Omar D. Gray, of the Sturgeon Leader, observes, with the classically vig-crous terseness of the utterances of mil-tary heroes, "But Riley will never shave

the hoop." "Saturday there will be sold at auction married within an hour of the time they bad first met. The West Virginia papers and several valuable books by bad first met. The West Virginia papers and several valuable books by bad first met. The West Virginia papers and several valuable books by bad first met. The West Virginia papers and several valuable books by bad first met. The West Virginia papers and several valuable books by bad first met. The West Virginia papers are several valuable books by bad first met. The West Virginia papers are several valuable books by bad first met. ment that appeared recently in a Boone

county paper. In attempting to defend the silver cause in a speech in Audrain county shortly, as Governor Johnson purposes doing, the eminent special pleader will have undertaken, the Mexico Tribune thinks, one of the heavlest tasks ever imposed upon him.

The fastest horse ever raised in Tarklo, "Joe Blossom," one that on the local track has paced eighths a number of times at a two-minute clip, was sold Thursday to D. A. Gelvin, of Maitland, who expects to make a great showing with him this year.

A call has been issued for a meeting at St. Joseph April 12 for the organization of a State Stockgrowers' Association. At the recent national gathering in Denver Mr P. A. Thompson was appointed as the state's representative and he is taking the necessary steps to perfect the Missouri organization.

Mrs. Mary Morris, of Liberty, cherishes as a valued relic a skillet which was brought to Missouri from Kentucky by her grandmother in 1826, and had been in the essession of the family an indefinite period previous to that time. service long before the days of cookstoves for baking bread and cake, browning coffee, etc.

Speaking of "original McKinley men, the case of Colonel Jim McKnight, of Parnard, should not be forgotten, the Maryville Tribune suggests. The night after Cleveland's election in 1892 he bet an overcoat that McKinley would be chosen president in 1896; and now he is wearing overcoat, and handling the mail at Barnard, to boot.

A new plan for handling the snow nuisnce is under consideration in St Joe can be done legally an ordinance probably be adopted empowering the city to clean all sidewalks within twenty-four hours after the snow has fallen and charge the cost to the property owners through special tax bills.

In connection with an allusion to the fact that "The Story of Ab," Stanley Waterloo's novel, is among the books most sought by the patrons of the St. Joe library someannounces the recollection that the now distinguished author was a reporter on the Gazette for a few months at about the same time that Eugene Field was beginning to attract attention through his newspaper work there.

Judge Roberts, of the Boone court, expects to leave for the Klondike next month on a gold-hunting expedition, The judge was one of the '49ers who went from Missouri to California when the excitement began there, and although now 68 years of age he is vigorous and hearty and considers his chances as good as any for picking up a fortune in Alaska.

"Some people who attended the meeting of the State Press Association at Kansas City recently," remarks ex-President Trigg, in his Richmond Conservator, "were not pleased with the way things were conducted, and others were not satisfied with their hotel accommodations. Some people are never satisfied, although they usually get better than they deserve, or ever have t home. You can't please everybody, and it's no us trying."

The question of holding a state constitutional convention is again being discussed by lawyers and politicians with much vigor, says the Republic. Some of the best lawyers in the state have been persistent advocates of this proposition for years, and at almost every session of the legislature at almost every session of the legislature during the last lifteen years measures have been introduced to carry this idea into in the colleges where co-education preeffect. But none of them have ever receiv- valis, d the sanction of the assembly. The farmer | Give a girl a superficial training, ac-

members, as a rule, have opposed anything looking to a change in the organic law. All the amendments that have been submitted of late years, with the exception of the one creating the Kansas City court of appeals, were overwhelmingly defeated. It has been pointed out time and again by those favoring a new constitution that the old one was formulated at a time when the state was just emerging from the shadow of the civil war, and also when the people were immersed in debt, as a result of reckless bond issues, and for most of which they received no benefit whatever; that the old training she will require the sort of laws constitution has served its purpose in bringonsitution has served its purpose in bring-ing about the reforms so much desired at the time of its engement, and that its cum-the time of its engement, and that its cumthe time of its enactment, and that its cumbersome machinery is now a hindrance. rather than a help, to the prosperity of the state. These arguments have been met by statements to the effect that the constitution has resulted in about clearing the state and many counties of debt, and that the checks it places on bond asses will always result to the welfare of the public When the lawyer tries to show that the constitution is responsible for poor public a cumbersome and costly obstacle to the speedy enforcement of criminal laws, the farmer answers that it has prevented exfarmer answers that it has prevented that travagance in all public matters, and that travagance in all public matters, and that keep up the fight against the gold standard from the supplanted with a new one there is no archive. Here are the resolutions unantiment of the farming classes to anything which they think might result in additional taxation is so strong that a good many advo-cates for a new constitution long ago abandoned all hope of seeing one adopted until there is a decided change in the country. This belief has been strengthened as a result of the defeat of so many amendments, some of which had the support of nearly the entire press of the state.

"The farmers of Missouri are making a

mistake and losing money by neglecting their dairy interests," asserts Orace Dunn, in the Maryville Tribune, with an elequence in behalf of the "beef steer's sister" would do credit to Secretary Coburn himself. "There is not enough butter and cheese and milk being produced in this state. Corn is still king in Missourl and probably always will be. But fields that are planted in corn year after year will eventually wear out. There are fields all over Missouri that are not now producing as much corn as they should be because they are worn out. Meadows and pastures and clover fields will restore the soil's original fertility. At the same time they will furnish the best possible feed for cows at all seasons of the year, thus serving a double purpose, building up a profitable business and making the land more valuable for other purposes. There is hardly a foot of land in Missouri from New Madrid to Atchison and from McDonald to Clark that could not be used for dairy purposes and yet there were only fortysix creameries and three cheese factories in business in 1896, according to the gnimal industry bureau of the department of agriculture. There are being fed in Missouri for the purpose of shipment about 1,700,000 eattle. Ordinarily the gentlemen engaged in this business make much more money than they could from raising corn, belot more per bushel than corn either shelled or on the car. But it takes no more corn and other feed to produce a pound of butter than it does to produce a pound of beef, and while beef is selling for from 3 to 10 cents per pound butter is selling for from 15 to 25 cents per pound. The difference is considerably more than great enough to pay for the additional labor of taking care of and milking the cows and making the butter; and as Major Schwartz points out, 'good butter always makes a market for itself,' while the beef steer sometimes finds it difficult to get himself sold for as much oney as was paid for him before he was fattened. We fear that the Missouri cow is being grossly neglected and we are quite stormy protest from the marines. sweet and succulent grass of her thousand tion launching. "Take my word for it," hills there ought to be browsing to-day writes an old seadog to a New York paper, three times as many good old cows of the crumpled horns as there are. Instead of she will be regarded by the marines who being seventh in the dairy busifiess Missouri should be first. There's pleasure in And so public sentiment seems to be diit; the prettiest pictures ever painted had vided in this matter. Why not comproher gentle, lowing herds. What's better, there is money in it."

# South Carolina Dispensaries

From the Chicago Tribune.

There is a peculiar development in the fight being made for what is known as the South Carolina dispensary bill. passed the senate and is now under consideration by the house committee on judiclary. This is the measure championed by Senator Tillman which aims at restoring to the state the absolute control it claimed over the liquor traffic until the federal courts vitiated the state legislation. The friends of the bill contend that each state should have the right to regulate and control traffic within its borders, but have found it necessary to obtain special legislation by congress in order to do so. Now comes the other side, represented by J. P. K. Bryan, also of South Carolina, with the plea that the bill is unconstitutional and also a violation of the interstate commerce law. He undertakes to prove this by showwork to the disadvantage of other states are not in harmony with the doctrine of the constitution. The peculiarity of this pleading lies in the fact that a South Carolina lawyer is endeavoring to prove that South Carolina will obtain undue advantage, to the injury of other states, by this kind of legislation. It is a peculiar twist to give the peculiarly South Carolinian doctrine of state rights when South Carolina appears, through its representatives in congress, as championing an abridgment of state rights, while a South Carolina lawer opposes it because it will work alleged injustice to other states. It would take several Philadelphia lawyers to resurrect and identify the original Calhounism which lurks in solution in both parts of the controversy.

#### The Wrong Way. From the Phila felphia Press.

The Virginia legislature has defeated one of the silly laws prohibiting flirting which are breaking out like a rash over the Southern states.

They are all relies of the antiquated view that the way to prevent frivolous misconduct between the sexes is to shut up women and levy penalties on the men. The Oriental harem is the Eastern development of this theory, and these laws prohibiting "flirting" which the heads of various female seminaries South have asked for and which some have obtained from Southern legislatures in Tennessee and other states are a relic of the harem view of women.

The sound sense of the American people, which is wiser and sounder than the social conventions of any class or the sumptuary legislation of anxious educators, has discovered a more excellent way. The best cure for "flirting." the casual foolish, aimless contact and acquaintance of young people, is not to prohibit it by law prevent it. by education and social free

Nobody ever heard of "flirting" in any college where girls and boys are educated together. It grows like a noxious weed by every roadside where girls and boys are educated separately, unless-and this un-less carries the law and the prophets on this matter-the girls have as strengon and severe an education as the boys, and are taught the responsibilities of sex in stead of having their empty minds filled with its opportunities and privileges.

Educate a young woman and throw her on her own responsibility and she will be too busy to flirt and too wise to entangle herself with casual acquaintances. Note the extraordinary freedom from all scandal which for half a century has marked the Girls' high school and the Normal school

custom her to think of "coming out" at 15 years of age or so, fill her mind with the prospect of masculine contact until the looks on it as a disgrace not to have had a lover before she is out of her 'teens, leave her mind empty, teach her that she is watched, surround her with social conventions which suggest the perpetual possibility of evil and the inevitable result is that both she and the young men she is thrown with will need watching and require all the checks and balances such panie-stricken at the absence of a change one and begin life with no illusions and an easy comprehension of all allusions.

Sexual sense and sanity are not to be got by lacking up one sex and figing the other. but by giving both trained minds and busy

#### The Same Fight.

From the New York Sun.

Like the Indiana Democrats, the Democrats of Missouri know and say that the crucial political issue of 1886 remains the crucial political issue. They invite the friends of silver in all parties to help them. mously adopted by the Missouri Democratic

state committee hist week:

'The free coinage of sliver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was the paramount issue in the campaign of 1856; and the campareral and industrial conditions at this time is well as for many years past, clearly demonstrate the justice of the cause of Demonstrate the justice of the cause of Demonstrate the justice of the cause of Demonstrate the justice of the chicago platform and advocated by that brilliant champion. William J. Bryan.

"The committee congratulates the people of the state on the splendid victory achieved at the polls, and for the faithful, efficient and businesslike administration of state and a during the past year, and

cient and businesslike administration of state affairs during the past year, and commend the party as at present original to the favor and sympathy of all voices of the state who oppose the gold standard of finance and corporation and trust dom-ination in the politics of the country. "And we further express our grateful appreciation of the patriotic service ren-dered the Democracy in the cannoting of 1896 by the Popullists and free silver Re-publicans of the state." Not content with this appeal to Populists

and silver Republicans, the committee passed this additional resolution: passed this additional resolution:
"That in the matter of party policy looking to a union of all the forces opposed to the single gold standard, which this committee regards as both important and desirable, in the opinion of this committee the Democratic party of Missouri should act in harmony with the spirit of any joint recommendations which the national free silver committees may make."

Silver against gold! The old fight between a coulition of Democrats, Populists, and silver Resublicans, and the gold forces

and silver Republicans, and the gold forcesconsisting of the great bulk of the Republican party and of citizens who, formerly knowing themselves as Democrats, canno be induced to stomach the Chicago platform. Most of the Indianapolis conven-tion Democrats will have disappeared meanwhile into the Democratic or the Republican party. That will be the only difference between the political geography of 1896 and that of 1990.

### Battleship Beverages.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The christening, or dedication, of the new battleship Kentucky-Bishop Nicholsen says a man-of-war cannot be christened-is still one of the burning issues of the day Miss Richardson, having lost a bottle of forty year old whisky and the honor of breaking another one over the prow of the new fighting machine, has quit the field and announces her engagement to a newspaper poet. Miss Bradley, however, is ready to do the honors at the launching

and says that she will use for that pur-

pose a bottle of pure Bluegrass spring water. This announcement has caused a very sure that there is not enough of her. There is no reason why Missourl butter and spirit which holds it a sacrifice to waste cheese should not be as fur-famed as the butter and cheese of Switzerland. On the will be hoodeed if she is given a prohibi-

water on the other, what is the matter

#### with buttermilk or moxie? The Riddle About Dean Liddell.

From the London Chronicle. Some characteristic and amusing stories are related of the late Dean Liddell. One seriously to seeing a minister in the pulpit in particular that will appeal to schoolboys refers to the time when he was head | the other knee, Dr. E. B. Palmer, agent master of Westminster school and became of the Eaptist Home Missionary Society, famous for publishing, in conjunction with arose to warn the Eaptist clergy against Dr. Scott, the well known standard Greek eating with their knives. He also expressed lexicon. One day, says the Westminster himself as opposed to the custom many Gazette, he told the boys that they must ministers have of praying with their hands write an English epigram. Some of them said that it was impossible. He said that was not the case. They might choose their own subjects, but an epigram he would have from each. One boy wrote:

Two men wrote a lexicon, Liddell and Scott; One half was clever And one half was not. Give me the answer, bers, Quick of this riddle-Which was by Scott And which by Liddell?

# That Man Shaw.

From the Louisville Courier-Journa Keep an eye on that man Shaw who presided over the Indianapolis monetary convention. He knows what he believes and he is not afraid to let the world know. He is a straightout gold standard man, and he boldly made and won his fight for the governorship of Iowa on that issue, alth-Iowa was claimed as a free silver state. He is honest and courageous; he has hard horse sense; he is a new man in politics. We would especially advise the old stagers in the Republican party who are trying to perform simultaneously in the two ringed "bimetallic" circus to keep an eye on

And This Is Fame. Prom the Chicago News.
'Mr. Wabash-"You have heard Patti

Mr. Wabash-"Indeed! I wasn't aware that she had written anything."
Miss Olive-"Oh, yes; she writes those

charming little testimonlals for face pow-

#### der, soap and such things." Appealing to the Record.

from the Chicago Tribune.
He-"I'm thred of hearing about being the 'better half.' Look at Eve. She led Adam into sin. He never would have enten the forbidden fruit if she hada't eaten it first. How do you get around that?" She-"The Bible says the Lord repented that he had made man. He never t

# Treating Him Wrongfully.

having made women. Get around that, will

From the Indianapolis Journal. Chollie's tuilor-"I'm thinking of starting a sort of raffle scheme; every man who pays his bill before the 50th of the month will be allowed a chance of winning the best suit the house can build. That isn't fair to the rest of us.

# From the New Orleans Times-Democra

"Why do you think old Gotrocks is as rich as he claims to be?" "Because I saw him eating a 20-cent lunch vesterday and he didn't try to hide the waiter's check. Only a man whose position is impregnable could afford to take such a chance as that."

Mr. Rellefield-"Do congressmen think before they speak?"

Mr. Bloomfield—"I don't know about that,

but they always speak before they act."

I said unto toyou!!, if I were dead, What would be all those children? What would be Their late, who new are looking up to B r help and furthermost. Their lives, I said, To read the rest of their dear history,

So full of beauty and so full of dread. Be conducted, the world is very old. And generations pass, as they have passed, A troop of shadows moving with the sun Thousands of time has the olf take been table.

The world belongs to those who come the last,

They will find here and strength as we have done.

—Henry Websworth Lengiches.

TO THE SPIRIT OF KEATS.

Thy clear, soft times will off being sudden bloom

with the young poet's agenie

fect and genera, which seems a certain doors:

Yes' the few words which, like great thunderdrops, The large heart down to earth shook denbifully. Thrilled by the lowerd lichning of its might,

After the moon-led pulse of occur stops.

—James Russell Lowell.

A SHADOW.

Great wall, then sitted with me in my room,

Upditing me with the wast, quiet eyes, On whose full ords with kindly hater lies

The twilight warmth of ruddy ember gloom

Scretce and pure, like gushing toy of light,

### STRATEGY.

Craft's ellent mater and the daughter deep.
Of Contemplation, she, who apreads below
A heatile tent sett connect for her loc. With your of Jack was hing till be sleep

-Madison Cawein.

#### OF CURRENT INTEREST. "The reason I have a soft spot in my

heart for all newspaper men," said Judge Jay L. Terrey, of bankruptcy bill fame, to a reporter in Washington recently, "is that years ago I worked about the Globe-Demrat office in St. Louis in the most humtile cupacity in order to make enough to keep body and soul together while I prepared myself for the bar by reading Blackstone and Kent at odd hours. I got up before day every morning and walked five miles-there were no swift-going trollevs then-to the office, and then I trudged several more miles delivering papers. It wasn't any trick at all for me those days to shoot a copy into a third story window by a simple twist of the arm, and I believe I could still perform the feat." Judge Terrey's staying powers are on a par with his extraordinary physical development. He took hold of the idea of a national bankruptcy bill fourteen years ago, and is still in the fight with absolute confidence in winning out. He is the embodiment of good humor, and an optimist in all things He weighs 280 pounds, measures four feet around the chest, and his biceps are of a size and hardness that challenge the admiration of every lover of muscular Christianity. He has a cattle ranch out in Wyoming that is dearest in his affections next to his pet measure of legislation that

"Several years ago," said a Pennsylvania man recently, "while I was traveling in the West upon business I first saw Bourke Cockran. It was in Cleveland, O. Mr. Cockran had been announced to make an address at one of the theaters. I went to hear him and secured a seat in the front row of the balcony. That house was crowded. Several times during his address Mr. Cockran seemed to be looking directly at me, and yet I don't suppose I was honored thus any more than the hundreds of other auditors. Well, after that I didn't see Mr. Cockran again until almost two years later in New York city. On that occasion a mutual friend made me acquainted with the orator. 'Mr. Hughes,' said Mr. Cockran, 'I don't remember having met you, but your face is familiar to me.' I assured him that he had never seen me before, although I had seen him in the West. 'Ah! yes!' he cried, quickly. 'At Cleveland, two years ago. You sat in the balcony," was astounded. He afterwards remarked that the faces of his auditors are strangely stamped upon his mind whenever he speaks in public and remain upon his memory for

years sometimes," "Manners of Ministers" was the subject was ever written, sings of the milkmaid and hand and an equally strong objection to Philedalphia, at their last weekly meeting The discussion began with the reading of the customary weekly paper. It was "A Study of Ministerial Manners From the Model," by Frank S. Dobbins, During the discussion of the paper Dr. Johnson, of Crozier seminary, said he objected most cross his legs and pull one foot up above eating with their knives. He also expressed behind their backs. Dr. Hyland sald it alin the pulpit open his jackknife and slice

> in his cheek, as he had once seen done. The rule that statutes exempting property from taxation shall be strictly con-strued is rigorously observed in a recent decision of the supreme court of Illinois The constitution of that state provides that property used exclusively for cemetery purposes may be exempted from taxation by general laws. Pursuant to this provision the legislature has enacted a statute exempting "all lands used exclusively as graveyards or grounds for burying the dead." The Bloomington Cemetery Association sought exemption from taxation not only for the land actually designed to be occupied by graves, but also for an adjoining lot constituting an entrance to the cemetery from the public street, sequently used as a site for the house of the custodian and office of the association The supreme court has disallowed the claim, holding that the lot is taxable,

A Jerseyman told this good story on himself to a New Yorker the other day: "My wife was a good companion, and had the most delicate sense of hearing. She would sit up for me at night, and could tell by the sound of the latch at the front gate my moral condition. If I reached the gate read a number of her newspaper and mag-azine articles." eold sober and walked into the house she cold sober and walked into the house she and one for me. If my condition was not of absolute sobriety there were no cocktails in sight nor anything else to drink. I used to try to fool her with that latch, but it couldn't be done, Sometimes when soher I'd fumble it and when a little tagged would do my best to give it the roper click for a cocktail, but she was too smart."

Mrz. C. Parish, aged 84, who has lost wrecked on three different oceans, and who now writing three books, gave an entertainment at the Sherman house in San Francisco to some of her friends, all of whom were over 70 years old. Two of the gentlemen, aged respectively 13 and 105, sent regrets, pleading business engagements.

In a new scrubbing brush the handle is made hollow, to hold water which can be discharged in small quantities through a soap compartment to the floor by turning the pivoted handle so its outlet registers with the opening leading to the soap cham-ber, the latter being perforated on the under side to discharge the fluid to the bristies.

The Medical Record tells of a man who was cured of blindness by a surgeon re-markable for his unprepossessing appearance. When vision was fully restored, the patient looked at his benefactor and said: "Lucky for you, young man, I did not see you before you operated, or I would never have given my consent."

Truman H. Handy, the banker, of Cleveland, who has just celebrated his 91st birthday, loaned \$2,500 to John D. Rockefeller when the latter started in business.